P96: ACUTE EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE SMOKING ON PULSE PRESSURE AMPLIFICATION IN YOUNG SMOKERS

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young. In the older adults, neither FMD (SALS: 3.5 ± 1.4 to 4.6 ± 1.2%; PLAC: 3.4 ± 1.2 to 2.5 ± 1.3%, ANOVA P = 0.98) nor CFPWV (SALS: 8.1 ± 0.5 to 8.4 ± 0.6 m/sec; PLAC: 7.6 ± 0.5 to 7.6 ± 0.4 m/sec, ANOVA P = 0.41) was altered after 4 weeks of salsalate vs. placebo. These data fail to demonstrate that chronic salsalate timproves age-associated aortic stiffness or endothelial dysfunction in older adults. Future studies should test longer duration therapy or more selective inflammatory inhibitors on vascular aging in humans.

Background:

Androgens act directly on the vasculature through your connection to the androgen receptor in the vascular wall, and can promote changes in structural and functional vascular properties.

Objective:

To evaluate the structural and functional properties of large arteries in TF in prolonged use of testosterone esters and compare them with those of a control group men and women.

Patients and methods: 42 patients with diagnosis of TF (42 ± 10 years) in treatment with testosterone esters for at least 1 year (1–38 years) and 147 healthy controls matched for age and BMI were submitted to evaluation of carotid parameters by radiofrequency ultrasound (WTS©): intima media thickness (IMT), diameter and relative distension. The carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (PWVcf) was measured by Complior® device.

Results: The TF showed higher (p < 0.01) PWVcf (7.2 ± 0.8 m/s) than the male controls (6.6 ± 0.9 m/s), but not than female controls (7 ± 1 m/s). When categorized by age, considering median values of age, TF ≥ 42 years showed higher PWVcf than male and female controls, independently of BP values. There is no differences in carotid parameters between TF and control groups, but obese TF presented higher carotid diameter (6944 ± 555 µm and IMT (691 ± 72 vs. 601 ± 126 µm), and lower carotid distension (4,8 ± 1.5 vs. 6,5 ± 2.1%) than lean TF. The PWVcf was significantly correlated to age (r = 0.63), time of androgenic treatment (r = 0.37) and waist-hip ratio (0.39) in TF.

Conclusion: Older TF subjects and TF with prolonged treatment had higher aortic stiffness. Obese TF presented worst carotid structural and functional markers.

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EFFECT OF LONG-TERM ANDROGENIC TREATMENT ON THE STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF THE GREAT ARTERIES OF FEMALE TRANSEXUALS

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Background:

Hypertension or pre-hypertension in young adults is unusual and more often linked with an adverse family or pregnancy history, such